

REMARKS:

Claims 1, 2, 4, 7-17, 20-77, 79-80, 82-108 and 110-124 are presented for examination, with claims 1, 4, 11, 16, 20, 24, 29, 31, 54, 60, 75, 79, 100, 107, 108, 110, 111 and 112 having been amended hereby and claims 3, 5, 6, 18, 19, 78, 81 and 109 having been cancelled, without prejudice or disclaimer.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested of the rejection of claims 1, 16, 29, 75, 107 and 108 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,125,385 ("Wies et al.").

It is respectfully submitted that applicants do not necessarily concur with the Examiner in the Examiner's analysis of the claims of the present application and the Wies et al. disclosure.

Nevertheless, in order to expedite prosecution of the application, each of independent claims 1, 16, 29, 75, 107 and 108 (as well as independent claims 11, 24, 31, 111 and 112, which had not been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)) has been amended hereby to more particularly point out the feature directed to parsing the web-page to determine an appropriate location to embed the script code (in the case of claims 1, 11, 16, 24, 29 and 31), or to reference the script code (in the case of claims 75, 107, 108, 111 and 112).

This feature, along with a discussion of an example implementation, is discussed as follows in paragraph 30 of the published application:

The server component of the software also provides proxy server functionality that receives user requests for a web-page, retrieves the requested web-page, parses the web-page to determine a suitable location to insert the script code, inserts the script code or a reference or pointer to the script code, and transmits the modified web-page to the user. Preferably, the script code is added to the header structure of the web-page. However, a web-page may already have script code as part of its header structure. The proxy server functionality can determine this during parsing of the web-page. It is undesirable to modify any script already provided with the web-page because that may undesirably affect the web-page. For example, the header structure of a web-page may include initialization script that sets-up the look of the web-page, launches any associated applications, opens any associated files, etc. Any script code added to the web-page should not modify or affect the initialization of the web-page as defined by any script already provided in the web-page. In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the proxy server functionality inserts script code at an appropriate location in the header structure so as to not affect any script already provided therein. Preferably, that location is at or near the end of any initialization script in the header structure of the web-page, and before the web-page initialization is

completed. Thus, when the web-page is loaded on a client's computer, the initialization script originally provided with the web-page is executed, followed by execution of the inventive script code. In that manner, real-time, interactive functionality may be added to a web-page. (emphasis added)

It is respectfully submitted that such a feature, as outlined above and as now claimed in all of the pending independent claims, is neither shown nor suggested by Wies et al.

In this regard, it is noted that this feature had been recited, for example, in dependent claims 3-6, 78, 79, 81 and 82 and had been addressed by the Examiner in some detail at page 5 of the January 21, 2005 Office Action. More particularly, the Examiner had cited Wies et al. at col. 12, lines 41-53; col. 17, lines 10-20; and col. 34, lines 9-35. Each of these aforementioned citations will now be reproduced below for the Examiner's convenience and in order to discuss, in turn, how each of them fails to show or suggest the claimed feature.

First, col. 12, lines 41-53 of Wies et al.:

A HTML file typically includes a number of "components" which are parsed and interpreted as previously described. For example, an HTML file begins with a <HTML>command or "tag" to indicate the start of the HTML file, and a <BODY> tag to indicate that the body of the HTML file is beginning. Then, an arbitrary number of HTML commands are provided to, for example, display images of the web page on the video display of the client machine. The body of the HTML file is terminated by the </BODY> command, and the end of the HTML file is indicated with the </HTML> command, i.e. this command is the "eof" command of the HTML file. (emphasis added)

As seen from the above passage, Wies et al. appears to discuss the "parsing" of an HTML file to be interpreted (e.g., such as to display the content of the HTML file). However, the amended claims do not simply recite parsing the web-page but, rather, the two-fold feature of parsing the web-page to determine an appropriate location to embed (or reference) the script code. This is an important distinction, and it is respectfully submitted that Wies et al.'s discussion of generic "parsing" identified above does not show, teach or even suggest the determination of an appropriate location to embed (or reference) the script code (see paragraph 30 of the published application discussed above.

Second, col. 17, lines 10-20 of Wies et al.:

Alternatively, different generic effect sets can be provided by different web site providers, developers, companies. Thus, for example, Immersion Corporation can provide a generic effect set that the user can download and which will automatically be assigned to web pages that are downloaded from specified servers or locations on the WWW. (The specified locations can be designated in the generic effect set file, or otherwise). The web browser (or a plug-in or script) can check for these specified locations when a web page is downloaded. (emphasis added)

As seen from the above passage, Wies et al. appears to discuss downloading a generic effect set from specified servers or locations on the WWW. However, the feature of the amended claims under discussion is not directed to servers or locations on the WWW from which something can be downloaded but, rather, to an appropriate location at which to embed (or reference) a script code in a web-page. Downloading something from a location is clearly distinct from and nothing like selecting a location in a web-page at which to embed (or reference) a script code.

Third, col. 34, lines 9-35 of Wies et al.:

The web page authoring tool 444 also preferably allows an author to add a graphical identifier and/or link to the created web page that indicates that the web page includes force feedback functionality. For example, the identifier can be a particular logo (e.g., text or a graphical image) that is easily recognized. This identifier can be automatically added at a particular predefined/customized location on the web page, such as the corner or the bottom center of the page, etc., when the web page is written to a file using the authoring tool of the present invention, if the web page includes one or more force effects (or the identifier can be included in any web page written by the force-enabled authoring application). The identifier can also be of a predefined, customized size. When a user of a client machine downloads the force feedback web page, the force identifier is thus also displayed so that the user knows whether force-feedback peripherals are supported by the web page; if desired, the identifier might also indicate that authored force effects are included in the web page. Furthermore, in some embodiments the graphical identifier can be a hyperlink that, when selected with the cursor, will cause a force-feedback related website to be downloaded on the client machine. The force feedback website can provide force feedback resources such as additional force effects, guides, updates, etc. The user can preferably set an option as to whether the identifier will automatically be included in a web page created by the web editing tool. (emphasis added)

As seen from the above passage, Wies et al. appears to discuss adding a graphical identifier and/or link to the created web page (e.g., at the corner or the bottom center of the page) to indicate that the web page includes force feedback functionality. However, the amended claims do not simply recite adding a graphical identifier and/or link to the created web page but, rather, the two-fold feature of parsing the web-page and determining an appropriate location to embed (or reference) the script code. This is an important distinction, and it is respectfully submitted that Wies et al.'s discussion of adding a graphical identifier and/or link to the created web page does not show, teach or even suggest the additional determination of an appropriate location to embed (or reference) the script code (see paragraph 30 of the published application discussed above in connection with the importance of, and implementation details connected with, making such a determination).

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1, 16, 29, 75, 107 and 108 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wies et al. has been overcome.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested of the rejection of claims 2, 4, 9-13, 17, 22-26, 30-74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85-106 and 110-124 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wies et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,996,003 ("Namikata et al.").

In this regard, it is noted that each of claims 2, 4, 9-13, 17, 22-26, 30-74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85-106 and 110-124 depends, directly or indirectly, from one of the independent claims discussed above. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that each of these dependent claims is patentably distinct for at least the same reasons as the independent claim from which it depends.

Moreover, regardless of the patentability of the independent claims, it is respectfully noted that applicants do not necessarily concur with the Examiner with regard to the results of the Examiner's analysis of these claims in connection with the specific additional features taught therein. That is, it is respectfully submitted that these dependent claims contain a number of patentably distinct features themselves.

For example, it is noted initially that Namikata et al. relates to a conferencing system, terminal apparatus communication method and storage medium for storing the method. More particularly, while this reference discusses managing conference documents and information concerning participants in a conference, the reference does not appear to relate to transferring and displaying web-pages. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the comments made by the

Examiner, for example, at pages 4 and 7 of the January 21, 2005 Office Action concerning a displayed “web” page are not supported by the Namikata et al. disclosure (in fact, it is noted that a text search of the Namikata et al. disclosure reveals that the document does not even include any of the terms “web,” “www,” or even “internet”).

Of course, since Namikata et al. does not relate to transferring and displaying web-pages (and does not even include any of the terms “web,” “www,” or even “internet”), it is respectfully submitted that any disclosure therein directed to managing conference documents and information concerning participants in a conference would not be appropriate for combination with Wies et al. as suggested by the Examiner at various places throughout the January 21, 2005 Office Action. Moreover, the missing element from Wies discussed above in connection with the §102 rejections is not found or suggested in Namikata, thus even if the hypothetical combination proposed by the Examiner were proper (a fact not admitted), the resulting combination would not yield all of the elements of the claims as presently amended and thus the combination cannot form the basis of a proper §103 rejection.

Finally, it is noted that applicants of course retain the right to further assert patentability of one or more of the features of these claims at a later date.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 2, 4, 9-13, 17, 22-26, 30-74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85-106 and 110-124 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wies et al. in view of Namikata et al. has been overcome.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested of the rejection of claims 7, 8, 20, 21, 83 and 84 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wies et al. in view of Namikata and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,708,780 (“Levergood et al.”).

In this regard, it is noted that each of claims 7, 8, 20, 21, 83 and 84 depends, directly or indirectly, from one of the independent claims discussed above. Thus §102 rejections, while applicants do not necessarily concur with the Examiner with regard to the results of the Examiner’s analysis of these claims and the Wies et al., Namikata et al. and Levergood et al. disclosures, it is respectfully submitted that each of these dependent claims is patentably distinct for at least the same reasons as the independent claim from which it depends (applicants of course retain the right to assert patentability of one or more features of these claims at a later date). Moreover, the missing element from Wies discussed above in connection with the 0 is not

found or suggested in Namikata or Levergood, thus even if the hypothetical combination proposed by the Examiner were proper (a fact not admitted), the resulting combination would not yield all of the elements of the claims as presently amended and thus the combination cannot form the basis of a proper § 103 rejection.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 7, 8, 20, 21, 83 and 84 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wies et al. in view of Namikata et al. and further in view of Levergood et al. has been overcome.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested of the rejection of claims 14, 15, 27 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wies et al. in view of Namikata et al. and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,128,649 ("Smith et al.").

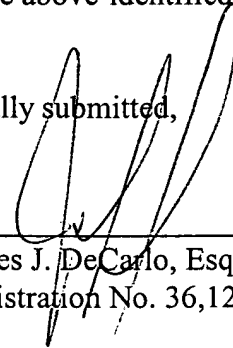
In this regard, it is noted that each of claims 14, 15, 27 and 28 depends, directly or indirectly, from one of the independent claims discussed above. Thus, while applicants do not necessarily concur with the Examiner with regard to the results of the Examiner's analysis of these claims and the Wies et al., Namikata et al. and Smith et al. disclosures, it is respectfully submitted that each of these dependent claims is patentably distinct for at least the same reasons as the independent claim from which it depends (applicants of course retain the right to assert patentability of one or more features of these claims at a later date). Moreover, the missing element from Wies discussed above in connection with the §102 rejections is not found or suggested in Namikata or Smith, thus even if the hypothetical combination proposed by the Examiner were proper (a fact not admitted), the resulting combination would not yield all of the elements of the claims as presently amended and thus the combination cannot form the basis of a proper § 103 rejection.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 14, 15, 27 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wies et al. in view of Namikata et al. and further in view of Smith et al. has been overcome.

Finally, it is noted that this Amendment is fully supported by the originally filed application and thus, no new matter has been added. For this reason, the Amendment should be entered.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that each rejection raised by the Examiner in the January 21, 2005 Office Action has been overcome and that the above-identified application is now in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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